

## NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### **Amphibia, Anura, Cycloramphidae, *Macrogenioglottus alipioi*: Distribution extension, state of São Paulo and Alagoas, Brazil**

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The Neotropical monotypic genus *Macrogenioglottus* was described by Carvalho (1946), having *M. alipioi* as the type species. *Macrogenioglottus* was considered as a junior synonym of *Odontophrynus* by Lynch (1971) but latter the same author reversed his decision (Lynch, 1973). Silva et al. (2003) discussed the phylogenetic position of this taxon relative to the families Bufonidae and Leptodactylidae, suggested a distant relationship to Bufonidae, and retained this genus in Leptodactylidae (Frost 2007). Today the genus *Macrogenioglottus* is considered valid and included in the family Cycloramphidae (Frost 2007).

*Macrogenioglottus alipioi* (Figure 1) was described by Carvalho (1946) based on specimens from Ilhéus, state of Bahia, Brazil. According to Abravaya and Jackson (1978), the sonogram of the advertisement call of *M. alipioi* is similar to that of *Odontophrynus americanus* and the tadpoles of *Macrogenioglottus* are similar to those of *Odontophrynus*, having the same tooth row formula and similar arrangement of labial papillae. They differ, however, in the positions of the spiracle and of the vent. According to Abravaya and Jackson (1978) a review of the taxonomic history of *M. alipioi* suggests a close relationship between *Macrogenioglottus* and *Odontophrynus*.



**Figure 1.** Juvenile of *Macrogenioglottus alipioi* from municipality of Campo Alegre, state of Alagoas, Brazil. Photo B. S. Lisboa.

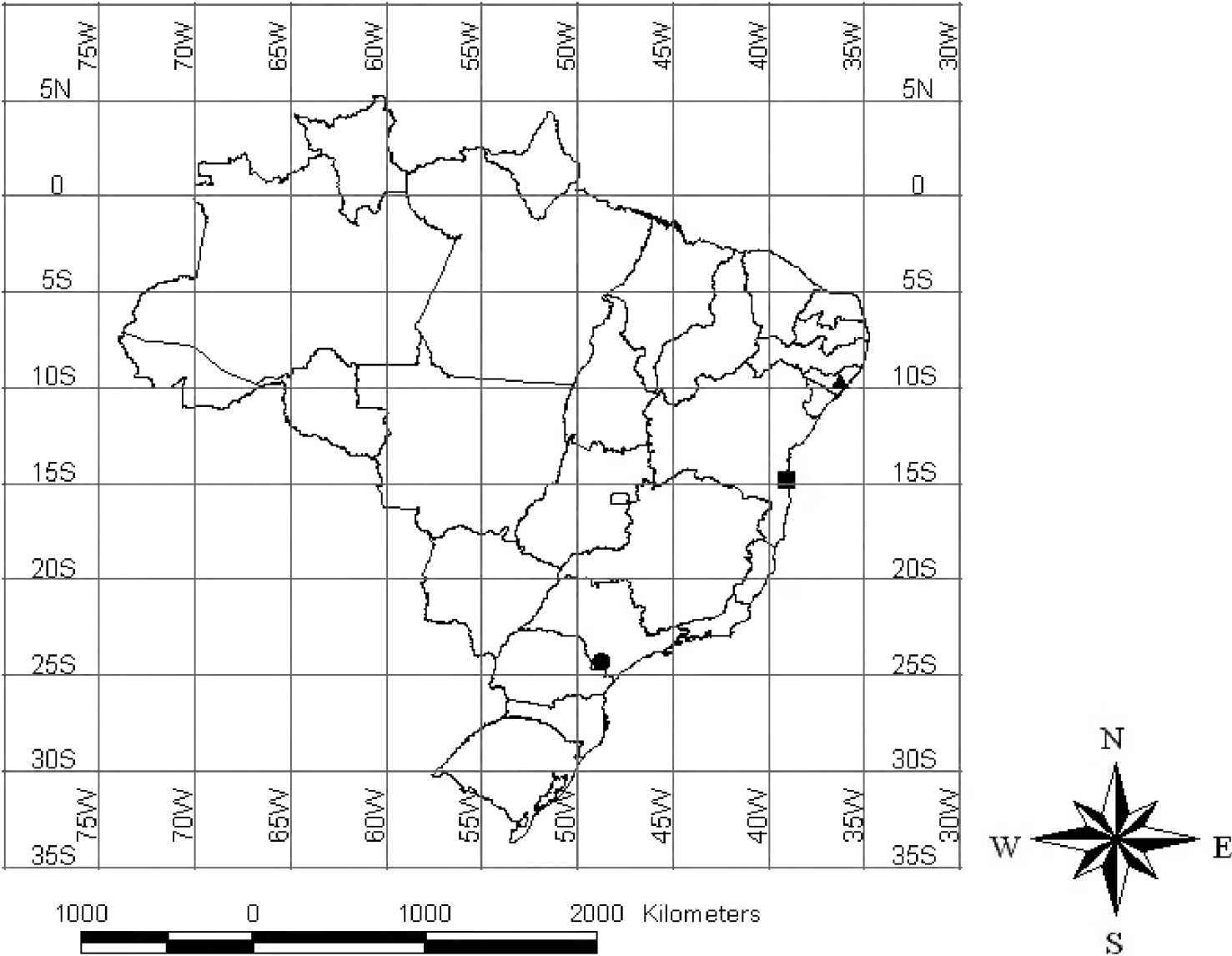
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According to Frost (2007), *M. alipioi* is known from Atlantic forest in southern Bahia to São Paulo, Brazil.

Individuals of *M. alipioi* were collected in two areas that correspond to the known extremes of distribution of this species. The southernmost record is based on an adult female (CFBH 6901) collected in the municipality of Ribeirão Branco (24°21'47" S, 48°44'40" W), state of São Paulo, Brazil, at an elevation of approximately 1000 m, by Célio F. B. Haddad, Cynthia P. A. Prado, and Luiz O. M. Giasson, in January 2004. The northernmost record is based on a juvenile (CFBH 18536) collected in the municipality of Campo

Alegre (09°45'32" S, 036°14'9" W), state of Alagoas, Brazil, at an elevation of approximately 121 m, by Ingrid C. S. Tiburcio, Barnagleison S. Lisboa, and Micheline M. de Lima in April 2007 (Figure 2). Both specimens were collected using pitfall traps installed in ombrophilous forests. These new records extend the distribution of this species approximately 630 km northeast and 400 km southeast.

The specimens are deposited in the Célio F. B. Haddad collection (CFBH), *Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil.*



**Figure 2.** Map of the distribution of *Macrogenioglottus alipioi*. The square indicates where the species was first registered (type locality), the triangle indicates the new record in the State of Alagoas, the northernmost record, and the circle represents the southernmost record in the state of São Paulo, both in Brazil.

Acknowledgements

We thanks FAPESP and Usina Porto Rico provide financial support and Micheline Maria de Lima for field assistance.

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Received June 2008

Accepted October 2008

Published online November 2008